after the War, the J.D.C. To co-ordinate their work, these societies formed, in 1921, in Berlin, the United Committee for Jewish Emigration ("Emigdirect"), which undertook the care of the Jewish emigrants from Eastern Europe, who had nearly all to pass through Germany. In 1927, Hias, Emigdirect, and the I.C.A. formed a new organization, the "Hicem", with centres in Paris and Berlin, which assumed the care of all the Jewish emigrants. This could provide the necessary guidance to Jewish emigration, save much human suffering, and avoid a waste of money; but by a cruel coincidence, at the very moment when this organisation was formed, the field of its activities was severely restricted by the closing of most countries to immigration.

(3) YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

These are of the greatest importance for the maintenance of Jewish consciousness, because it is in the years of youth that the future attitude of the individual towards Judaism is determined. Apart from the Jewish athletic associations, described in Chapter XVI, there are many other Zionist youth societies, *e.g.* the "Young Judea" association in the United States with some 50,000 members, and the Universal Union "Hehaluz" which trains prospective settlers for Palestine. The latter had, in 1933,83,000 members in

twenty countries (especially in Poland, Roumania, Lithuania, and Germany), 16,000 of whom were receiving a professional training. The "Hashomer Hazair", with its head office in Warsaw and a membership of 45,000 in Eastern Europe, is Zionist, but aims at developing Palestine on Socialist lines; 1500 of its members have settled in Palestine. Similar in outlook are the Union of Jewish youth organizations: "Brith Hanoar"; the "Gordonia" (named after the late Zionist-Socialist leader in Palestine, A. D. Gordon), with about 32,000 members in 1933; and the youth organization